

# Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of a copy of matter to be inserted.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles.—Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

Hobson, the hero of the Merrimack, is not a slow coach. The other night in Chicago he kissed 163 girls in 163 seconds, and is now on his way west looking for more girls.

Another big gold strike has been made in Colorado. Even nature seems to be conspiring against the political vagaries of the people and newspapers of the Centennial state.

A Chinaman in New York has filed a petition in bankruptcy, under the new law, setting out that his liabilities are \$2,100 and assets nothing. Considerable "Mellon man" about that heathen. He stands in need of no missionary labors.

The movement to erect a monument to La Fayette in Paris in 1900 with funds contributed by American public school children is meeting with success, and \$50,000 has been secured. Such a result is in every way creditable, and the carrying out of the plan will tend to stimulate patriotism and at the same time direct attention to the career of a true patriot as ever drew sword in defense of a struggling people.

President McKinley's southern trip was an ovation from start to return, and is another evidence that the Mason and Dixon line has been obliterated by the war with Spain. Hereafter there will be no more talk by nations not on speaking terms with Uncle Sam of a revolt in the southern states. The nation never was as firmly united as at the present time, and every true American rejoices over present conditions.

The United States is growing, and no mistake. An enthusiastic paper in Kansas thus bounds the great American republic: "Bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by the rising sun and on the west by the day of judgment." Senator Hoar will not declare that the state of Kansas is the home of every anarchist in the country and will sound the tocsin of war against the iniquitous Sun Flowerites.

All this talk about the people of Cuba and the Philippines not being able to appreciate a government provided by the United States is simply silly. Since the Americans have entered those islands there have been strikes among the natives for higher wages and shorter hours. It don't take long for American influence to bring about changes which resemble many of the conditions in this country, and the next thing heard from the new possessions will be that the girls are insisting upon the privilege of kissing naval and army heroes.

The Washington Post, usually a fair and righteous journal, has so far forgotten its former record as to suggest that in 1900 there will be two Democratic tickets in the field, one composed of Olney and Wheeler for president and vice president on the expansionist ticket, and Cleveland and Bryan as the candidates on the anti-expansion ticket. Fighting Joe Wheeler's services in the late war certainly entitle him to some consideration, even at the hands of political opponents. It is unjust to place him in the company that the Post has.

Some few weeks ago an organization styling itself the "Anti-Imperialist" circulated thousands of cards throughout the country for the purpose of securing signatures to a petition, to be presented to congress, against the annexation of the Philippines. The success of that scheme to secure a formidable array of names of citizens with which to impress the president and members of congress has been such that there are grave suspicions that people have been backward about coming forward with their signatures. Any way, the great petition has not yet been sent to congress in a day.

## That the People May Know.

It is not often that the New Mexican pays any attention to the yelping of disgruntled papers in the territory, but the wuendos of the Las Vegas Optic, regarding the letting of the contract for the printing for the 33d legislative assembly, are so unfair and so uncalled for that it is no more than right that the public should be informed on the subject.

On December 15, when the bids for the printing were opened in the office of the secretary of the territory, it was

found that there were four bidders, viz., El Independiente and the Optic, of Las Vegas; The Democrat, of Albuquerque; and the New Mexican of Santa Fe. The bidders were represented by Mr. Stewart, for El Independiente; Mr. Allen, for the Optic; Mr. Albright, for the Democrat; and Mr. Hughes, for the New Mexican. It was agreed by those representatives, at the outset, that since it was necessary to have some fixed basis to figure from, that the work done for the 33d legislative assembly should be taken as such basis for all figures submitted. On opening the bids Mr. Stewart at once acknowledged that he was beaten and gracefully withdrew from the contest, leaving three bids to be figured upon.

In a recent issue of that paper, the Optic states that the awarding of the contract turned upon the figures submitted for the folding and stitching of the bills; that the Optic's bid was 2 cents each; the Democrat's from 1 to 3 cents, and the New Mexican's 1 to 6 cents; all of which is correct in a measure, only as it was 5 and 3 cents, respectively, higher on composition on the laws and bills, which alone would amount to over \$100 more than the bids submitted by the Democrat and New Mexican. "The Optic contended that under these bids the Democrat could charge 3 cents, the New Mexican 6 cents, the Optic only 2 cents," for folding and stitching each bill. Taking as the basis the work done two years ago, which had been agreed upon, the Optic's contention is wrong and entirely beyond the pale of consideration, so long as any one bidder had bid on a running scale. In order to show where the Optic is wrong, a few figures will be submitted:

Two years ago there were printed, folded and bound 201 bills for the house and council. These were printed in lots of 100 each. Under the Optic's bid of 2 cents each, the cost of folding and binding would be \$602. Under the bids submitted by the Democrat and New Mexican, fixing 1 cent as the minimum price, a great difference in the cost to the government would be effected. Out of the 201 bills printed and bound two years ago, only 28 cost more than 1 cent to fold and bind, or a difference in favor of the Democrat and New Mexican over the Optic of \$273 on 273 bills. Counting that the Optic would charge 2 cents each for the remaining 28 bills for folding and binding, or \$56, there would still be a balance in favor of the Democrat and New Mexican of \$217. Granting that on the 28 bills costing more than 1 cent to fold and bind, the Democrat would charge 3 cents, or \$84, the difference in favor of the Democrat would be \$133; should the New Mexican be permitted to charge 6 cents for the 28 bills, or \$168, the difference in favor of the New Mexican would be \$105, in addition to the \$100 gained in the price of composition, making the Optic's bid \$265 higher than that of the New Mexican. It is needless to say that on the sliding scale bid, neither the Democrat nor the New Mexican would be permitted to charge their highest price on all bills remaining over their lowest price.

In regard to the difference between the Democrat's and New Mexican's bids, the figures submitted for composition, press work and paper were very close, and upon the basis which had been agreed upon by the representatives of the four bidders, there was only a difference of about \$14 in favor of the New Mexican. As the New Mexican's bid was found to be the lowest, the contract was awarded to this company. The Optic also says: "The Optic believes that as a bidder for the legislative printing, as well as the public, is entitled to the decision of Secretary Wallace on the points in dispute." Mr. Wallace made no decision. It was not necessary, as the Optic was informed by telegram the evening of December 16. The morning after the bids were opened Mr. Albright, of the Democrat, went into the secretary's office and told Mr. Wallace that it was unnecessary to figure further on the bids; that he had carried out the figures made the day before and found the New Mexican to be the lowest bidder by about \$14, and that he had nothing more to say. That is the entire history of the letting of the contract for the printing for the 33d legislative assembly, regardless of the insinuations of the Optic to the contrary.

To show the animus of the Optic in this matter, it is only necessary to call the attention of the public to two or three little incidents. Before leaving for his home, Mr. Allen, of the Optic, informed Mr. Wallace he was satisfied that his paper was outside of the figures of the other two bidders. Later in the evening a gentleman of Santa Fe, who had talked with Mr. Allen concerning the letting of the contract, informed Mr. Wallace that Mr. Allen remarked that in all his experience in submitting bids to the different secretaries of the territory he had never met one who was so entirely unbiased and fair in his dealings with bidders as Mr. Wallace. However, on returning home, the Optic failed to give Mr. Wallace any credit for the fairness which characterized his management of letting the contract.

## The Army Bills.

The dispatches of yesterday stated that the house committee on military affairs had decided to report favorably on the bill for the increase of the United States army to 100,000 men. This increase will be vigorously fought by the Democrats, as the decision of the committee was strictly on party lines, the Democrats voting against and the measure in accordance, no doubt, with the policy outlined recently by Democratic leaders. There are several features of the bill that will be liable to excite hostile criticism from the house, irrespective of party, and there will be a fair chance of the bill's being referred back to the committee for changes. One of these features that will be criticized is the increase of the infantry companies from 100 to 145 men, unless this was altered on the adoption of the bill by the majority in the committee. One hundred and forty-five men to a company is altogether too many, but that provision was made to prevent increasing the regiments of infantry beyond 20 and the consequent increase in regimental officers.

Representative McClellan, of New York, introduced, a week ago, a third bill for the reorganization of the army,

and if the Hull bill is reported back to the committee, undoubtedly Mr. McClellan's measure will receive more careful consideration, as there are some excellent points about it, and the bill is the result of a conference of Mr. McClellan with the younger element in the army. It makes radical changes in the staff, consolidates the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments in the general staff, absorbs the ordnance department into the engineer's corps, abolishes the signal corps assigning its duties to the engineer's and its officers to the infantry. It gives the quartermaster's and commissary departments each a regiment of 1,000 enlisted men, adopts the cavalry strength of the Miles bill, the artillery strength of the Hull bill and the infantry strength of the Miles bill. All officers of the general staff shall perform a tour of duty before each promotion, which would give them line duty every 10 years—copied from the German method. An equipment department is provided to relieve the quartermaster's department, and confines the duties of the latter solely to transportation.

The consolidation of the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments will be a bad move, and can hardly carry. Parties well versed in army affairs claim that this is a move on the part of the younger officers to get proper and necessary inspection of posts and camps. The abolition of the inspector's department means that gross and, sometimes, fatal carelessness will be overlooked and hushed up, where officers inspect officers, and it is claimed that the ends of justice would be much better served if the inspector general's department was made civilian and good business men put on that duty. Had this obtained at the time Captain Carter was carrying on his stealings, he would have been brought to justice much earlier and much more effectively. The other features of the bill are not bad, although the absorption of the ordnance department into the artillery may provoke some questioning as to the real benefit to be derived. The commissary department has too long been dependent upon the quartermaster's department, whereas the new proposition is to effectively provide for the proper working of both departments without the friction that has obtained in the past.

But there ought to be a provision inserted in the instrument finally adopted preventing forever and for aye commissioning of officers, volunteers or otherwise, who have not had suitable military experience. Captain Harding, of the 18th infantry, very justly complains that young men who have been carefully trained in the military schools of the country under the supervision of army officers, were given the go-by in the late war for the appointment of political favorites who knew no more about their duties than so many horses. Efficiency, fitness, should be the criteria rather than political pulls which have resulted so disastrously to the health and morale of the enlisted men from the commissioning of favorites who need two years of careful instruction to fit them for even the ordinary duties of army and camp life.

## NEW MEXICO MINES.

The Steele Rock Development Company, of Grant county, has contracted to dispose of its mountain of tailings to the Pacific Extraction Company, of San Francisco. The tailings will be worked by the cyanide process.

An ore body 20 feet wide and yielding \$12 in gold has been uncovered in the Bull of the Woods mine near Bland by Henry Lockhart. The Crown Point Mining Company has also made a strike on the Glencoe, three-fourths of a mile north of Bland, which is yielding 15 ounces of gold.

C. C. Cotton has been appointed superintendent of the Edison mine, Red River district, and has a force of men clearing out the works, after which development on an extended scale will proceed.

Work has been resumed on the Stella property, Red River, and three shafts are being worked.

William Glasson, of Socorro, has returned from Alabama and will work on his local mining claims.

The strike at Copper Hill in Taos county has created great interest throughout that part of the country. Manager Turner was cross-cutting on the "Champion" at 75 feet, when he encountered eight feet of solid ore averaging \$40 to the ton, the high grade running up to \$140 per ton. At the same time the company has opened up an ore chute 1,000 feet from the above spot at a depth of 200 feet, where four feet of ore, finer, if anything, than the other find, has been unearthed.

Marcus Ruthenburg will build a smelter at the Val Verde works at Pachuca. There are several thousand tons of ore on the dump ready for smelting.

The Confidence mine in the Mogollons is producing 80 tons of ore daily, and has unlimited ore reserves in sight.

The Othello and Desdemona mines in Cooks district are employing 125 men, and putting out from 400 to 600 tons per month, which is sent to the El Paso smelter. The production of the mines could be increased to 1,000 tons per month, if desired. The property belongs to the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company.

W. H. Mackey, of the Bennett-Stephenson mine, has returned to Las Cruces from Junction City, Kan. The mine's machinery has been overhauled and operations have begun again.

Tom Price, of Las Cruces, has gone to Membrilla canon, in the San Andres

range, to open up a fine copper property.

Charles Francis, of Dakota, has returned to the Gold camp in the Blackfoot country.

Harry King, of Elizabethtown, has contracted to build for the Hemetite Tunnel Company, 50 feet more of work on their tunnel site.

Work on the Red Bandana near Elizabethtown, will be started up again with renewed energy, as the managers have settled their differences.

Dick Elwood, of the Gold Leaf claim on Comanche creek, has 100 feet of shaft sunk to a 12 foot vein which averages \$18 to the ton.

REFINEMENT OF BAD TREATMENT. (Durango, Colo., Democrat.)

On our return from a little trip we find a number of New Mexico ex-changes on our desk, all favoring statehood. We lived in New Mexico for eight years and invariably found the citizens, both American and of Castilian origin, courteous, intelligent, a citizenship in fact that will favorably compare with that of any part of the east or west. New Mexico has many able men both Mexicans and Americans. In fact, some of the ablest men in the west are to be found in that territory. We heartily favor statehood for New Mexico, and in addition thereto we assert that it is the refinement of bad treatment not to admit that territory into the Union as a state.

Thousands are Trying It. In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, we have prepared a generous trial size for 10 cents. Get it of your druggist or send 10 cents to ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped to cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no cocaine, mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents. At druggists or by mail.

## A Set of Scrapbooks.



—Chicago Record.

A Relief. "You didn't bring me home a single relic," pouted the sweet thing. "My dear," replied her soldier lover, "I brought you myself. There is nothing left of me but a relic."—Philadelphia North American.

No Further Chance For Argument. "Boston is the best city, I believe," said a Philadelphia man to a Bostonian. "And Philadelphia is the best city," replied the Boston man pleasantly.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment** is the original and only EFFICIENT safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, \$1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by Ireland's pharmacy, sole agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

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Copies of the two laws, published in separate pamphlets, with marginal and foot notes and exceptionally complete index, for sale at The New Mexican. Price: Bankruptcy law, 50 cents; revenue law, 25 cents.

## Holiday Rates—Santa Fe Route.

A rate of one fare for the round trip will be made for Christmas and New Year holidays, tickets will be sold Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1898, and January 1 and 2, 1899, to return until January 4, 1899. For particulars call on agents of the Santa Fe Route.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent. W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

Notice for Publication. (Homestead Entry No. 4803.) LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., November 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on January 4, 1899, viz: Nestor Rodriguez, for the e 1/2 sw 1/4, w 1/2 ne 1/4, sec. 9, tp. 17 n., r. 10 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Melisio Salas, Sieto Manzanares, Jesus Ma. Manzanares, Refugio Salas, of Santa Fe, N. M.; MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

## Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing Company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$3.50.

## SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Regular convocation first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. H. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, W. M. ARTHUR NEILMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T., Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. J. B. BRADY, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers always welcome. STOLE LENOW, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F., Regular convocation the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THIERNA NEWHALL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. W. J. TAYLOR, N. G. W. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

K. O. P. SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. P., Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Chancellor. LEE MUEHLSTEIN, K. of R. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico. CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. W. KNABEEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty. EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty. E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 100, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. COSWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, N. M. Real estate and mining claims given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. RENEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts. Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms and Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent. Office—Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico in both life, fire and accident insurance.

DENTISTS. D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

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FOR SALE—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, official bonds, and bonds to keep the peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's office.

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FOR SALE—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing office.

RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE.

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The Scenic Route of the World. Time Table No. 40.

EAST BOUND. No. 425. 9:10 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Alamosa, 1:30 p. m. 12:25 p. m. Lv. Alamosa. Ar. Durango, 3:45 p. m. 1:45 p. m. Lv. Durango. Ar. Santa Fe, 5:30 p. m. 5:10 p. m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Alamosa, 11:30 a. m. 10:50 a. m. Lv. Alamosa. Ar. Santa Fe, 3:30 a. m. 1:30 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Alamosa, 3:37 a. m. 9:10 a. m. Lv. Alamosa. Ar. Santa Fe, 1:25 a. m. 1:25 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Denver, 9:45 a. m.

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W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas. PECOS VALLEY & NORTHEASTERN RY.

Time card in effect October 30, 1898 (Central Time): Leave Pecos, Tex., daily except Sunday at 4:00 a. m., arriving at Roswell, N. M., at 1:00 p. m. Leave Roswell, N. M., daily except Sunday at 9:50 a. m., arriving at Pecos, Tex., at 8:15 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific Ry., for all points north, south, east and west.

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